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CLEVELAND'S PLAN FAILS.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS HOPELESSLY DIVIDED.

Attempts to Get Them Together Fall-No Financial Legislation Likely at This Bession, Though the Friends of the Administration Profess to Belleve that Some Bort of Bill Can Be Patched Up-The Republican Plane-Jones's Absonce,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-All attempts to bring the Democratic party together in support of President Cleveland's financial recommendations, or any financial bill whatever, have failed, and it is now apparent, even to the most sanguine, that there will be no financial legislation at this session of Congress. The Administration men in the House are still hopeful, or they profess to be. that some proposition can be patched up that can get a majority, but in the Senate all hope has been abandoned. The Finance Committee held two meetings to-day, both of which were barren of results.

Three votes were taken, each of which showed that the silver men would have been in absolute control of the committee, even if one of their number, Mr. Jones of Nevada, had not been absent. Had Mr. Jones been present a free coinage bill pure and simple would have been favorably reported to the Senate. The Nevada Senator's silver colleggues are indignant at his sence most severely. He is not paired, and as he cannot be reached by telegraph or otherwise, no one knowing where he is, his vote in committee is absolutely lost to his party friends.

There were ten members of the committee present to-day, four Republicans and six Demotrate, and yet the President's plan and all of the various other financial propositions before the committee were rejected. Senator Voorhees again displayed his great abilities as a financier by presenting a bill at the morning session and repudiating it before the final adjournment of

The debate in the Senate during the day in which Senator Teller took such a conspicuous part shows how determined the opposition of the silver men is to any such plan as recomnended in the President's message, and proves conclusively that no bill can be passed that does not provide for the free use of silver. Senator Teller, speaking for the silver men, says that if bond scheme is attached as a rider to one of the appropriation bills they will fight it and take the responsibility of forcing an extra

The House Democrats are no more hopeful of passing a bill than the Demograts in the Senate, but it is thought that if a measure could be put through the House it would form the sis of legislation to be enacted by the incoming Republican Congress. It is the general opinion of members of both Houses that President Cleveland will call an extra session at the expiration of the present one, but there is no definite information obtainable on this point,

The attitude of the Republicans in the presen emergency has given rise to the report that if an extra session is called they will not favor the enactment of legislation affecting the currency, but will pass un act merely increasing tariff duties, and thus putting money into the Treasury. The two or three speeches which have teen made by Mr. Reed during the present session indicate that this is the popular Republican colicy. He has held all along, as he did in his spech to-day, that all that is necessary to relieve the financial situation is to have the re ceipts of the Treasury exceed the expenditures. This is, moreover, the plan of some of the lend-

ing Democrats in both Houses, Senator Gornan, for instance, has always been of the opinion that the financial laws are all right and that Treasury would suffer no serious embarrassment for the lack of gold or for any other cause but for the fact that the expenditures are constantly in excess of the receipts. Senator Hill is probably of this opinion also, although he has not given public expression to it. He has in a perfunctory statement endorsed the President's plan of legislation, but it is not at all certain that he would be willing to vote for such a bill as the President suggests.

Mr. Cleveland in his message and Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee in his speeches in the House have both declared that within a very few months there will be surplus of receipts over expenditures, but they declars with equal emphasis that when this happy time comes through the impetus given to importations under the Tariff act, the Treasury situation will not be relieved, as it is gold that is vanted, no matter how pientiful money of other kinds is in the Treasury vaults. The Republicaus and many Democrats laugh at such statements as these. They pronounce them absurd, and hold that the Administration is weakening

its cause by such ridiculous arguments, It is possible that the House Banking and Currency Committee will be able to get a favorable report for the Springer bill or something like it, and if they do the Committee on Rules will bring in a rule for its consideration. Unless the majority in the House, however, can be made to majority in the House, however, can be made to appreciate more fully than they do now the gravity of the Treasury situation and can be induced to concede something for the sake of the party and the country, no bil can be brought to a vote in the House. The President's message has served only to which the breach between the various factions of the Democratic party in Congress and to make it absolutely impossible for the leaders to bring the rank and file together in support of any financial legislation.

By United Press.

Bether in support of any financial legislation.

By United Press.

When the Senate Finance Committee mgt this morning Senator Voorhees had a bill to submit, it was not printed, however, and his recital of its provisions did not satisfy the other members of the committee. The discussion had no result, and a recess was taken. Mr. Voorhees, who had had his bill printed since the morning adjournment, submitted it to the committee. The following is the full text of Mr. Voorhees's bill:

bill:

Be it enacted, &c., that to enable the Secretary of the Treasury te provide for and to maintain the redemption of United States notes, and also to enable him to pay current deficiencies in the revenue, he is authorized, in addition to the provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, from time to time, at his discretion, to fause certificates of indebtedness of the United States, payable to the bearer in coin, after three years from date, at the option of the United States, of the denominations of \$20, \$20, and \$100, with semi-annual coupous for interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and to sail and dispose of the same for not less than as equal amount of lawful money of the United States, the shall offer and certificates at designated devositories of the United States and at such Post Coffices as he may select. And such certificates abail bave like qualities, privileges, and exemptions described in the Besumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the bonds herein authorized, and the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purposes.

Ben. 2. That upon any deposit already or hereafter.

care like quotiles, privileges, and exemptions described in the Resumption act of Jan. 14. 1875, for the bonds herein authorized, and the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purposes described in this act and for no other purposes described in this act and for no other purposes.

The shall possible the purpose described in this act and for no other purposes.

The shall possible the shall be active in the same shall be entitled to reactive from making the same shall be entitled to reactive from making the same shall be entitled to reactive from making the same shall be entitled to reactive from making the same shall be entitled to reactive from making the same shall be entitled to reactive from the shall be entitled to reactive from the shall be entitled to reactive from the same and counters at denomination, in blank, registered and counters at the other are well as the same into a state of the bonds deposited; provided, that at a nine shall be total amount of such notes issued to a nine shall be of the bonds deposited; provided, that at the same shall be actually paid in of its capital stack.

So: S. That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States min; from any citizen of the United States into aliver dollars of 41% grains each. The saignlorage out the said builtion shall belong to the United States and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the price of the builtion in London on the day the depositions of this act shall be paid out and shall be price of the builtion of the Freasury and alliver dollars and in a provided by law.

There separate voles were taken. The first

Three separate votes were taken. The first was on a motion to strike out the third section, which provides for the free coinage of sliver. This resulted in a tie vote, as follows:

To Strike Out - Kesser Aldrich, Allison, Sherman, and Morrill (Republicans), and McPherson (Domo-crat). Mr. Jones of Nevada was absent and not patred. Br. Jones Northess, Jones (Ark.), Harris, White, and Vest (Democrats).

The vote to report the bill as reported was:
For Reporting—Harris, Yoorhees, Jones.
Assarial Reporting—Sherman, Morrill, Aldrich, Allion, M. Poerson, Yest, and White. The vote was then taken on Mr. Aldrich's proposition to report the first two sections of the

bill, and it was defeated by a tie vote—the same as that taken on the free coinage section. After this action was had, Mr. Vest pulled from his pecket a free coinage bill prepared by Mr. St. John of New York, and offered it for the consideration of the committee. Mr. Aldrich offered as a substitute the Springer bill, drawn to meet the wishes of the President; but the committee adjourned almost immediately without action, and without fixing any time for a special meeting.

meeting.

A prominent member of the committee said after the meeting, that the result showed that the Senate Committee could agree on no proposition looking to the relief, of the Treasury and that all it could now do was to await the action of the House and consider such a bill as it might see fit to pass.

MORE FINANCIAL SCHEMES. Senator Manderson Offers a Hodgepodge o

Seven in One Resolution WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The credentials of Senator Cullom of Illinois for the term beginning March 4, 1895, his third term; and of Senator-elect Sewell of New Jersey, were presented in the Senate this morning, read, and

placed on file. Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) offered a resolution which directs the Finance Committee to Senate a bill for the relief of the Treasury, giv. ing stability to its currency, and advancing the greater use and remonetization of silver, with these propositions:

First-Require the Secretary of the Treasury to con stantly maintain a reserve of \$200,000,000 in gold and \$100,000,000 of sliver. Second—Authorize the issue and sale of bonds, pay

able in gold or silver.
Third-Provide that United States legal tenders. when presented for payment, shall be paid in gold or sliver, at the option of the holder, and shall not be reassed, but destroyed,
Fourth-Provide that for fiveyears the Treasury

shall, on demand, exchange its gold coin for silver coin, and its silver coin for gold coin. Fifth—Authorize national banks to use the new sonds as a basis for their notes (of not less den

Sixth-Provide, as to imports coming from countries having a gold standard, all duties shall be paid in gold, and as to imports coming from countries having a silver standard, the duties shall be paid in gold or silver at the option of the importer.

Swenth—Authorize the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 18 to 1, within the limits of American production: and provide an enlarged coinage of subsidiary silver coin.

gold at the ratio of 10 to 1, within the limits of American production: and provide an enlarged coinage of subadiary sliver coin.

Mr. Manderson admitted in conclusion that his proposition seemed to be rather a hodge-podge: but it was such a compromise as he thought ought to be adopted.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) attacked the plan suggested yesterday by the President.

"The President," Mr. Teller said, "wishes to enter on a system of perpetually maintaining a nublic debt—for that is what a fifty-year bond amounts to. I do not think that even that period is long enough if we are going to enter on the system suggested by the President; for the people will not be able to pay the debt in flify years. But the proposition is, not to pay it. The project is to have a perpetual national debt like the English debt and the French debt. The American people do not intend, I think, to load this country with such a debt."

Mr. Teller argued that if Congress declared that gold should not be paid on Government obligations, the gold run on the Treasury would cease. If the administration of the public Treasury, he said, were in the hands of practical business men who were not terrorized by the threat of a silver basis, not terrorized by the threat of a panic to be thrust upon the country, there would be no difficulty on the finance question. There were three thousand million dollars of American securities held in Europe, Mr. Teller said, and if they were sent to the United States they would be sent, not to be collected, but to be sold on the market: and if they were sold at a depreciation the loss would be on the part of the foreign sellers, not of the American purchasers. As to supplying gold for export, Mr. Teller declared that the Treasury should say to the exporters:

"We have the choice to pay these notes either in gold or silver; and if you want gold for export, you cannot have it."

At the close of Mr. Teller's remarks Mr. Manderson's resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Allison (Rep., La.) offered a resolu

derson's resolution was retrieved a resolution.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) offered a resolution, which went over, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the proportions of the reserve of one hundred millions in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1893, that have been used for current expenses and other resources.

Bankruptcy bill was taken up after the bing hour as the upfinished business. The The Bankruptcy bill was taken up after the morning hour as the unfinished business. The bill finally went over without action.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of the two new Senators from Wyoning, Clarence D. Clark, for the term which began March 4, 1893, and Francis E. Warren, for the term beginning March 4, 1895, and they were read and placed on file.

The House bill known as "The Commercial Travellers' Act" (allowing the issue of interchangeable 5,000-mile railroad mileage tickets) was passed. was passed. The Senate then, at 5:25, adjourned till tomorrow.

TO SETTLE IT TO-DAY.

The National Board of Trade Will Have

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade began at the Shoreham Hotel to-day. At the morning session a reference to Mr. Cleveland's efforts to obtain some financial legislation resulted in some discussion, which was brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution presented by Mr. Dousman of Chicago for the appointment of a committee of nine, to be appointed by the President of the Board, to consider all plans for

President of the Board, to consider all plans for financial relief, the committee to report to-morrow morning, and the Convention to take action, which should be communicated to President Cleveland by the National Board at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Previous to this a note had been received by the Convention from Private Secretary Thurber inviting the delegates to call upon Mr. Cleveland at the hour and date named.

Hesolutions were also presented reciting the belief that Congress would not do anything at this seasion in the way of securing permanent financial relief and declaring it the opinion of the Board that Congress should make some provision for providing for the expenses of the Government and to keep unimpaired the national credit. These and other resolutions endorsing the President's message of yesterday, and also calling on Congress to adopt some financial legislation, were referred to the committee of nine. Several reports showing the organization to be in a flourishing condition were read at the assiston, and Frederick Frailey of Philadelphia, the venerable President of the National Board, was redirected to that office.

Only \$48,000,000 in the Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Treasury gold reto the close of business, to \$48,516,193. The withdrawals for the day amounting to \$3,149,000, and for yesterday and to-day dombined aggregated \$7,224,000. In addition to the \$5,385,000 telegraphed as withdrawn Monday, \$000,000 was announced to the Treasury to-day by mail as withdrawn. serve was reduced to-day, as far as reported up

Chicago Favors Cleveland's Plan. Cuicago, Jan. 29,-The following telegram signed by nearly all the bankers in Chicago, was orwarded this afternoon to Senators Palmer

and Cullom and Congressman Aldrich: "The bankers of Chicago respectfully urge the members of the Senate and House, irrespective of party, to unite in the immediate passage of a bill in conformity with the President's mes-sage. Business interests of the country demand such action." such action."
A message of like import signed by prominent merchants was also telegraphed to the same men this evening.

Philadelphia Scade Us More Gold. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 .- Gold coin to the amount of \$2,500,000 was to-day shipped from the Philadelphia Mint to the New York Sub-Treasury. Within the past week ten millions in gold has been shipped from the Mint here to the Sub-Treasury in New York.

Mr. E. L. Dwyer Weds a Buchess. ROCK LEDGE, Fla., Jan. 29 .- This evening at the Hotel Indian River, Jennie A. Tomajo, the Hotel Indian River, Jennie A. Tomajo, Duchess De Castelluccia, and Mr. E. L. Dwyer of Oregon were married.

Miss Camille Dwyer, daughter of M. F. Dwyer of New York, Mrs. J. H. Vendig, and Mr. Rich-ard Croker of New York, and Mrs. A. Becker were among those present.

The Duchess is the daughter of a wealthy Brooklyn merchant, and her late husband owned large properties in Italy and the United States. Mr. Dwyer owns large mining interests on the Pacific coast.

Sixteen Beaths from Grip Yesterday. There were sixteen deaths from grip yester-day, as against seven on Monday. All the cases were complicated with other diseases, pneumo-nia and bronchitis being the most common.

OUR CRITICS OVER THE SEA

GLOOMY FOREIGN FIRMS AS TO OUR MONETARY SITUATION.

The British Say They Are Losing Confidence in Our Commercial Honor-They Will He Glad, However, to Get Hold of Our Gold Bonds-Their Explanation of the Eastward Flow of Gold-The Same Opinions of Us Prevail on the Continent

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 29. The financial crisis in the United States is regarded as the gravest feature of the general monetary situation, not only in London but also in all European business centres. A careful canvass to-day of representative London opinion yields results which deserve serious consideration. It may be said at that Mr. Cleveland's message, which is printed in full in to-day's journals, with copious comment, falled to produce any effect in monetary circles in London. This was chiefly be cause the message was everywhere accompanied by the announcement that there was hardly any possibility of its recommendations becoming law in the present Congress. The Presiient's ideas are approved by most London bankers. The only important criticism I have heard was a charge of inconsistency, wherein the President declares that all money should rank alike, and later suggests that interest on

the bonds should be payable only in gold. The opinion of London bankers with American connections regarding the causes of the enormous transfers of gold to Europe is highly significant. I asked several having the best sources of information to what extent, in their estimaion, European holders were unloading Amer ican securities and thus turning the golden tide eastward. The surprising answer was in every ase that there is no appreciable movement of this sort as yet. One banker said that his balance dealings in the last half of 1894 were slightly the other way. All agreed that Englishnen have stopped making fresh American investments. The dividends and interest from American securities, which are usually reinvested in that country, must now be paid in ash. This, of course, can only partially account for the flow of gold.

A more important explanation is found in the general discrediting of American finances, pubic and private, which has undoubtedly taken place throughout Europe. This has caused a great change in the manuer of conducting commercial business within a few months. Euro pean exporters until recently sent their goods to America on six months' credit. A large proportion is now demanded in cash. The effect of this, especially with the increased foreign trade under the new tariff, has been a tremendous, extra, but temporary drain upon American treasuries. London bankers believe the new practice has become so extensive that it will secount for a much greater movement of gold than has yet occurred. When confidence is restored and old methods are resumed, there will be another flood in the opposite direction.

I was obliged, in pursuing my inquiries, to isten to much unpleasant talk about American financial honor, or rather dishonor, as most Englishmen put it. Americans can ordinarily afford to ignore sweeping attacks of this nature but such comment is now heard throughout Europe, and it is having and will continue to have the gravest effects upon the commercial interests of the United States. An eminent anker expressed the widespread opinion of English investors when he said to me to-day:

"The failure to punish the criminal misman agement of railroad and other great corpora tions in America is having a disastrous effect upon the English view of the American sense of honor. There can be no revival of English inerest in this class of investments until at least some measure is adopted in the United States for the punishment of railway thieves. At Englishman sees public conscience practically ndifferent to the matter, and naturally concludes that the lack of commercial honor has come a national characteristic. The exposures of corruption in the New York city administra tion, which have been fully exploited by the English press, have convinced the people of this country that American politics are hopelessly The average Englishman makes no distinction between New York and Washingsame category with the group of boodlers in some of the New York city departments. This belief will probably remain fixed in the English mind until there is a great national revolt

against corruption." I am sorry to be unable todeny that this black opinion of the American character is the one most widely held just now by the critics of all creation, namely, Englishmen. All my informants agreed, however, that the English market will speedily take a large issue of United States gold bonds, three per cent. at par, or preferably

INTO THE ICY WATERS.

Beckband Snyder's Brave Plunge to Save n Drowning Man.

Henry F. Gensen, 52 years old, of 188 Court treet, Newark, jumped from the Courtlandt street ferry boat Chicago into the icy waters of he North River yesterday morning, and would have been drowned but for the prompt and the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Elmira. The Chicago left her slip in Jersey City at 7:45 with a big crowd of passengers on board. Geneer was in the forward cabin walking up and down in a nervous manner and muttering to himself His strange actions attracted the attention of the other passengers.

When the boat was about midstream Gensen darted suddenly out of the front door, climbed over the low rail, and plunged headlong into he water. Several men who had been clo watching him tried to grasp him when he was balancing himself on the rail, but they were too late. A cry of "Man overboard!" was raised The ferryboat pilot gave the signal to stop, but the boat's momentum carried it some distance beyond the man struggling in the water. Gensen had evidently changed his mind about dying, and was doing his level best to keep affoat. The Captain of the Elmira had seen the man jump overboard, and turned the tug's nose toward him. A deakhand with a boathook tried to pick Gensen up as the tug swept by, but missed him. Without a moment's hesitation Snyder threw off his coat and jumped into the water. A few vigorous strokes brought him alongside of Gensen, and he held up the now almost exhausted man until the tug turned, and they were both pulled on board.

A ringing cheer came from the passengers on the Chicago, who had crowded out on the deuks and were absorbed in watching Snyder's gallant effort. Snyder and Gensen were taken down to the fire room to get dry and warm. In a few minutes the tug wasat the Adams Express Company's pier and Gensen was taken in an amhulance to the Jersey City hospital. He says his attempt at suicide was the result of a sudden impulse, and he thinks he must have become suddenly insane. He has no desire to die. beyond the man struggling in the water. Gen

RE HELD ON TO THE BAG.

An Attempt to Bob the Cashler of a Private Hank in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.-John Hermann, cashier of E. W. Zander's bank, at 1,256 East Ravenswood Park Boulevard, was held up by three men last evening and an attempt was made to rob him of satchel which he carried containing \$3,000 in money and some valuable securities. It was about 6 o'clock, and Hermann, accompanied by a real estate dealer, was taking the money to a a real estate dealer, was taking the money to a vanit to an adjoining building. When he step-ped to the street he and his friend were attacked by things, who threw red papper into their eyes and began pounding them with clubs. Hermani held on to his satchel althouch an effort was made to take it away from him. He was on the ground and was on the point of giving way when some more men appeared on the scene, having been attracted by his cries, and the robbers were scared away.

CASHIER STONE A FORGER. He Put Bogus Notes Among the Olyphan Trust Company's Securities.

SCHANTON, Pa., Jan. 29.-Cashier Myron J. Stone of the Olyphant Trust Company, closed yesterday by the Superintendent of State Bank ing, is a self-confessed forger and embezzler and occupies a cell in the county prison in default of \$3,000 ball. Stone's defalcations were first brought to light on Saturday last, when J. A. Shaffer of Superintendent Krumbhaar's staff was examining the books of the company. He found Stone's account credited with the amount as "stock subscribed," which the entry said was paid with discounted paper. This paper Mr. Shaffer requested to see, and the cashier showed some besitation about producing it.

sharer requested to see, and the cashler showed some hesitation about producing it. Upon receiving the paper a very brief examination enabled Mr. Shaffer to detect that it was forged and that the writing was in Stone's hand. When questioned in regard to the similarity of handwriting. Stone asked that the paper be given to him that he might examine it, and, when it was handed to him, he hurriedly tore it up. Mr. Shaffer recovered the pleces and pasted them together, and lodged information against Stone, and he was arrested. So far as can be learned at the present time Stone has appropriated about \$25,000 of the company's funds. This he sought to replace by forged notes which he placed among the bank's securities.

An examination of the books of the company will be necessary to determine to what extent the capital has been impaired. The company was organized about a year and a half ago, and Stone has been cashler during that time. Stone came here several years ago from Norwich, N. Y., and previous to going into the banking business at Olyphant was employed in the Dirac Savings and Deposit Bank of this city. The depositors of the bank are principally Hungarians and Polanders, and a force of policemen is stationed at the bank to restrain their demands for their money.

According to Superintendent Krumbharr, the books of the bank show that there was \$58,000 on deposit.

SPILL-OUT AT MACOMB'S DAM.

Lawyer Hoover's Sieigh Collides with an Elevated Railway Pillar. Lawyer W. W. Hoover of 12 East Twentyeighth street and his friend George W. Church

of 109 Fulton street, Newark, went up Seventh avenue yesterday afternoon on a sleigh ride. Mr. Hoover's horse took them along all right until they were coming back to town over Macomb's Dam bridge, At the west end of the bridge the street is blocked by a pillar of the Eighth avenue elevated

At the west end of the brings the street is blocked by a pillar of the Eighth avenue elevated road, which stands in the middle of the road. Mr. Hoover couldn't get his horse around the pillar, and the sleigh brought up against it.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Church were thrown from the sleigl, and Mr. Hoover, who got a number of bruises, was carried into a near-by saloon.

There a doctor from the Manhattan Hospital, who came in an ambulance, fixed them up and they started back home, but not in the sleigh. Part of it was stuck onto the elevated pier, and the rest was being whisked down Seventh avenue by Mr. Hoover's horse, which had run through 153d street into the avenue after the sleigh hit the pillar.

The avenue was quite crowded with sleighs at this time—it was about 6 o'clock—and these Mr. Hoover's horse dodged with fairly good success. He was aided by the drivers, who saw him coming from a distance, and lined up on either side of the avenue, as they always do when a runaway gets started.

Mr. Hoover's horse, on getting through the avenue in safety, turned into Central Park. He

runaway gets started.

Mr. Hoover's horse, on getting through the avenue in safety, turned into Central Park. He raced up the hill leading to McGowan's Pass Tavern, opposite 169th street, and there, being a bit tired, was caught by Park Policeman Cutter.

POITER SUES ROCKEFELLER.

Nobody Inclined to Tell What the Clergy-

The Rev. Daniel C. Potter, rector of the Baptist Tabernacie at 162 Second avenue, has brought an action of some kind in the Supreme fourt against John D. Rockefeller, Neither Sir. Potter nor Mr. Rockefeller is willing to discuss the matter. Mr. Potter would not deny last night that he had brought suit or say whether it was of an amicable nature.

Baptist ministers in this city have heard runors of the suit, but none seems to know its

mors of the suit, but none seems to know its import. John D. Rockefeller is known to have been very generous to the Tabernacle, and it may be that the suit concerns the withdrawal of his support from the church. A prominent Baptist minister said last night:

"About two weeks ago I heard something said of a suit brought by Mr. Potter against Mr. Rockefeller, but I know nothing concerning it forther than that, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Charles Colby, and, I think, Mr. Colgate Hoyt, have given largely to Mr. Potter's Tabernacle, and I cannot see what basis there can be for action against Mr. Rockefeller."

When the clergyman was asked if he thought the suit could be the result of Mr. Rockefeller's withdrawing, for some reason, his financial support of the Tabernacle; he said:

"Even then I fail to see upon what the suit could be founded, Mr. Rockefeller is too much

port of the Tabernacle; he said:

"Even then I fail to see upon what the suit could be founded. Mr. Rockefeller is too much of a business man to have bound himself by contract to contribute to the Tabernacle. He may have said he would give a certain amount a year and then seen fit to reconsider his statement."

The writ is far ahead on the Supreme Court calendar. Notice of trial was filed about the middle of December.

DELAWARE'S SENATE DEADLOCK. Five More Ballots Taken Without Result-

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29.-Five times the General Assembly voted for United States Senator in joint session to-day, making in all twenty

ballots that have been taken. The Republican members of the Legislature are apparently as far from an agreement now as they were when they convened for organization at the first of the month. The deadlock is unparalleled in the history of the State.

The Republican caucus for the selection of a candidate for State Treasurer that was to have been held last night has been called for to-morrow night. It is still uncertain whether the Higgins men will attend.

If they refuse to go into caucus they will be placed in the same position as were the Addicks men who refused to go into the Senate caucus, and this is a predicament they would like to avoid, as the chief argument of the Higgins men since the trouble begun has been to call the Addicks men caucus bolters.

The Democrats of the Legislature were to have held a caucus last night to select a candidate for State Auditor, but learning of the Republican fiasco, they adjourned till this morning. Then, upon a knowledge that the Republican caucus had been postponed till to-morrow night, the Democrats decided not to hold their caucus till Thursday morning. The Republican caucus for the selection of a

CAR OVERTURNED BY CABLE CAR. Its Briver, Who Was Apparently to Blame, Badly Injured.

While cable car No. 53 of the Broadway line was going north along Columbus avenue at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a cab drove slowly across the track at Eighty-first street. The car was only a few feet distant, and there was manifestly not time for the cabman to drive in front of it and avoid a collision, but he made no attempt to pull up, and took no notice of the warn-

ng shouts of the gripman.

Before the latter could stop his car, the cab Before the latter could stop his car, the cab was half way across the track, and the car smashed into it. The cab, which was unoccupied, was thrown on its side and smashed. The driver, William Mackey of 132 East Thirty-second street, was thrown from his seat into the ruins, and the cable car was brought to a standstill barely in time to prevent the wrecked vehicle being pushed upon his prostrate body. The frightened horse, with the shafts trailing behind it, rushed up Columbus avenue until it was stopped at Eighty-fourth street by Policeman Taylor.

Mackey was picked up by the gripman and

was stopped at Eighty-fourth street by Policeman Taylor.

Mackey was picked up by the gripman and
conductor of the car. He was unconscious from
the shock. Policeman James Faulkner of the
West Mizty-eighth street station called an amhulance and Mackey was taken to Roosevelt
Hospital, where the house surgeon found him to
be suffering from severe lacerated wounds about
the head and probably internal injuries. He
was evidently under the influence of fluor.

Although the statements of three of the passengers in the cable car, who saw the accident,
exonerated the gripman from blame, he was
arrested and locked up to await the result of
Mackey's injuries. He said he was John McCarthy of 205 East Thirtisth street. The car
was not damaged.

A 1,300-pound Hog.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 29 .- A hog has been killed on Frank Eno's farm at Pine Plains, the dressed weight of which was 1,200 pounds. This is the biggest porker known in this locality for

RECEIVERS FOR WHISKEY.

SNAP PROCEEDINGS BY THE GREEN-HUT CLIQUE AT CHICAGO.

lustend of Awatting a Prenrunged Conference with the Majority Stockholders, Who Are After the Books, Oreenhut Gots Himself Appointed Custodian of Those Interesting Secrets of His. The New York Contingent Will Try to Get Them Away.

It was rumored in Wall street after the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon that receiver had oeen appointed for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. Reports of this kind have been circulated so frequently, particularly after a sharp decline in the price of the ompany's shares, such as took place yesterday, that the Street did not pay much attention to the reports. Certain of the larger stockholders were not as complacent, for, in common with the Protective Committee, which was formed at their instance a few weeks ago, they knew that steps were being taken which might prove exeedingly disagreeable to President J. B. Greenbut of the company and his associates.

On Saturday last Mr. Richard B. Hartshorne Chairman of the Protective Committee, telegraphed to President Greenhut that as the committee had received proxies on a majority of the stock, he and Mr. Nathan Bijur, counsel to the committee, wished to meet Greenhut and the directors of the company at Peoria, Ill., at the earliest possible day to confer on the affairs of the company. President Greenbut replied from Chicago that he could not communicate with his directors until Monday, and on that day he telegraphed to Mr. Hartshorne that the directors would meet the committee on Thursday norning.

on Monday night, and it was their intention to

demand access to the books and accounts of the company with a view of ascertaining the correctness of various statements that President Greenhut has made from time to time regarding its business and financial condition. It is understood, also, that, if advisable, steps might be taken to hold a special meeting of the stockholders with a view of voting Greenhut and his associates out of office. When the receivership rumors became thick yesterday afternoon, the larger stockholders suspected that possibly a march might have been stolen upon them, and telegraphed their counsel at Chicago asking if there was any basis for the reports. In a short time the answer came from Mayer. Krauss & Moran, Chicago counsel for the Protective Committee, that upon inquiry of the Clerk of the United States District Court they had learned that Judge Grosseup, who is sitting there in the Debs case, had appointed President Greenhut and E. F. Lawrence receivers of the company.

The application for the appointment of receivers was made to the Court late on Monday by the holders of 1,700 shares of the stock. The company at the same time put in an appearance understood, also, that, if advisable, steps migh

by the holders of 1,700 shares of the stock. The company at the same time put in an appearance through its officers and consented to the application and to the appointments which were made yesterday. Counsel to the Protective Committee could not learn last night on what grounds the application was based, for the reason that technically the proceedings were brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of Illinois. Judge Grosscup holds that court in Peoria, hence the matter was brought before him in Chicago, where he resides, and the papers, as soon as the order was signed, were malled to the Clerk of the court at Peoria. They will not reach that official until some time to-day.

Mr. Mayer, counsel to the committee in Chicourt at Peoria. They will not reach that official until some time to-day.

Mr. Mayer, counsel to the committee in Chicago, telegraphed his clients here last evening
that he had appeared in court and asked that
no further orders of any kind be entered in the
case without notice to him. This the Court
directed should be done. The Court siso said
that it was not predisposed toward the continuance of Messrs, Greenhut and Lawrence as
parmanent receivers. The committee will at
agec take steps to inform the Court that it represonts a majority of the stockholders, and its
local counsel believes that upon that showing
the Court will entertain suggestions from them
in determining the selection of permanent receivers. Mr. E. F. Lawrence, President Greenhut's co-receiver, is a director of the First
National Bank of Chicago, in which Mr. Nelson
Morris, who has been President Greenhut's aide
partner in managing the Distilling and Cattle
Fredier Commanging the Distilling and Cattle

Morris, who has been President Greenhut's side partner in managing the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, is also a director.

By the use of the long-distance telephone Messrs, Hartshorne and Bijur were communicated with last evening at Cincinnati by their colleagues on the Protective Committee. President John I. Waterbury of the Manhattan Trust Company and Mr. F. M. Lockwood were informed of what had taken place at Chicago, and were advised to proceed thither instead of to Peoria. They will reach Chicago this morning and combine forces with the local counsel in a vigorous effort to prevent President Greenhut from representing the Court as custodian of the company's property.

Prouta, Jan. 29.—The New York committeemen were very much astonished on reaching here to night, and very indigmant as well. They

men were very much astonished on reaching here to-night, and very indignant as well. They complained that President Greenhut had been saying all along that the Trust courted the fullest positive investigation into its affairs, and then put himself under the protection of the United States Court as soon as he heard that the investigators were coming. They will see Greenhut to-morrow.

Members of the committee insisted that the action of President Greenhut was the best possible confirmation of all that has been charged concerning the present management of the company and its resulting condition. They had pointed out certain figures in the statement sent out by the directors to the stockholders suggesting plans of reorganization and had insisted on an explanation. They were told to come on here to the headquarters and get their own explanation, and this is the kind of an explanation they got.

on an explanation. They were told to come on here to the headquarters and get their own explanation, and this is the kind of an explanation they got.

People here in the distillery business outside the Whiskey Trust official circle say, however, that the application for a receivership was only what was to have been expected. There has long been a contest for control between the Eastern stockholders and the present management, made upentirely of Western men, and of late the Eastern people have been swearing to out the present Roard. The management thought they would be safer under the protection of the United States Court and through a friendly receivership. They asked the stockholders to express an opinion as to what form of reorganization they wanted. The majority stockholders refused to answer and sent an investigating committee out here, and the present management decided the reorganization question—temporarily, at least—by turning fixelf into a receivership.

The only way in which Peoria can be affected by the changed condition of affairs is the closing of the distilieries, which will probably take place, as the Government is not likely to enter into the manufacture of whiskey. This afternoon the receivers filed their bonds for \$300,000 each before the court and were duly qualified to act. On Mr. Greenhut's bond are Messrs. Lynch and Rothschild of the National Bank of the kiepublic of Chicago.

So secretly was the bill filed and the argument made that the exact time and place are not known, but it is supposed to have been heard in the Judge's private chambers at 8 o'clock at night. Messrs. John S. Runnels and William Hurry represented a large block of the Whiskey Trust, was present at the time of the argument, and Levi Mayer was on hand for the opposition.

The argument was brief and resulted in the filing of the bill are the regular attorney of the whiskey Trust, was present at the time of the argument, and Levi Mayer was on hand for the opposition.

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the various States in which the company has transacted business.

John Runnels, who engineered the entire proceeding, declined to forecast the action of the receivers, but said they would administer the property under the jurisdiction of the court and at the proper time file inventories, and if the court so decides in the future, sell the property and pay the debts of the organization.

The property represents a nominal valuation of \$35,000,000, with a present actual valuation of probably four or five million dollars.

Young Morehouse Woke to Find His Log

Sticking Through a Broken Window Edward Morehouse, 18 years old, was taken to the Smith Infirmary in New Brighton last. evening, suffering from wounds in his right leg and weakness from loss of blood. He lives on and weathess from loss of blood. He lives on the Amboy road in Tottenville. On Monday evening he went to bed early. Yesterday morn-ing at an early hour his family were awakened by cries coming from his room. They found him with his right leg hanging out of a broken win-dow. The broken glass had cut him badly. He said he must have got up in his sleep and been walking about the room. He did not know what had happened until the pain of his injuries woke him up.

him up.
Two doctors were summoned and they declared

THE BATTLE OF WEI-HAL-WELL NEW TRANSIT PLANS. The Chinese Say They Repelled Both the

LONDON, Jan. 20.-The Times will publish tomorrow the following from its Shanghai corre-

The Chinese military and naval commanders telegraph via Chifu that the Japanese fleet advanced upon Wei-Hai-Wei in two divisions of ineteen ships early in the morning of the 26th. "Their search lights betrayed their presence. The guns of the Chinese fleet and shore batterles opened fire when the first division was within

1,000 yards of the Chinese fleet. "The fastest Chinese war ships and torpedo poats dashed against the enemy and drove them off after heavy firing.

"The first Japanese division sailed to the north, west and the second division to the south. The thinese assert that they damaged several ships "The Japanese made a simultaneous land attack from Ninghai. This was a surprise, but the Chinese repeiled them. The Chinese lost

twenty-seven sailors.
"On the Japanese side more than 300 were killed or wounded. It is said that several for eigners are assisting the Chinese."

THE AUTOCRACY OF THE CZAR. He Says He Will Not Admit the People to

BERLIN, Jan. 29.- Private despatches from St. Petersburg say that the Czar was called upon to-day by delegations representing the nobility of the principal cities and many provincial and district Assemblies, who congratulated him upon his recent marriage. In reply ing to their congratulations the Czar said he had learned that in some of the provincial Assemblies voices had been raised proposing that the Assemblies have a share in State affairs, and expressing other absurd desires. He therefore wished everybody to understand that h devoted all his powers to his dear country, but that he was firmly resolved, as was his dear father, to uphold the autocracy of the Czar.

TRIED TO KILL HER CHILD.

Mrs. Haines Goes Suddenly Crazy-Ropes

OYSTER BAY, Jan. 29.-Mrs. Nathaniel Haines, 29 years old, wife of a carpenter residing in this village, attempted to drown her youngest child in a tub of water to-day. She has been subject strangely for several days. On Sunday afternoon she cut off her hair and burned it, and yesterday afternoon she threw \$85 in bank notes into the fire. She appeared to be herself again this morning, and her husband left her at home with their two boys, aged 2 and 6 years, respec tively

This afternoon when Mrs. Haines ran from her house only partly clad and with a child almost naked in her arms no one saw her. Arriving at a part of the town known as Fort Hill she ran into the cellar of a house occupied by a family named Gould and threw the child into a tub full of water in the cellar.

While she was trying to drown the child Mr. Gould appeared. He grabbed the boy. The woman holding the child with one hand tried to stab Mr. Gould with a carving knife which she held in the other hand. He dodged each lunge made at him, all the time holding on to the child. Mrs. Gould's screams brought neighbors, and the child was rescued.

Mr. Haines said that yesterday afternoon on going into the cellar he discovered three ropes with a loop in the end of each hanging from beams. He believes that the nooses were prepared by his wife with the intention of hanging herself and both of her children. she ran into the cellar of a house occupied by a

EX-RANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

Charles M. Hughes, Jr., of Lima, O., Accused of Misappropriating \$140,000. Lina, O., Jan. 29.—Charles M. Hughes, Jr., ex-cashier of the First National Bank of this city, was arrested by a deputy United States marshal of Toledo last night on a charge of misappropriating \$140,000 of the funds of the ank. The officer took Hughes into custody at his home. He was taken to Toledo, accom-panied by the partner of Lawyer McKenzie. panied by the partner of Lawyer McKenzie. The charge was preferred by a Cincinnati lawyer who represents Walter Zinn of Columbus. The Monroe Manufacturing Company is in a large measure responsible for the trouble which confronts Mr. Hughes. This concern borrowed \$10,000 of the bank as a starter. On the strength of this and in order to protect original loans, other sums were loaned. The concern finally got over \$100,000 from the bank. Up to three months ago Hughes was cashier of the bank, and had been connected with it since its organization. Senator Brice and several other leading men are shareholders, and the announcement of Mr. Hughes's retirement as cashier made a sensation. Later came the notice of assessment of 100 per cent, on the stockholders, and the holdings of Zinn are now advertised for sale for non-payment of the assessment. Other blocks of stock are also advertised.

PHILADELPHIA'S GOVERNMENT.

A Petition for an Investigating Committee-Quay's Fling at Martin. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.-If the Municipal

League, a non-partisan organization whose obect is reform in municipal politics, has its wishes acceded to by the Legislature, Philadelphia will have a stirring up by investigation. A petition will be presented in the Legislature o-morrow from the league, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the nunicipal government of Philadelphia. petition recites that it is almost daily reported n the newspapers that corporate influence is being exercised in city councils to the cetriment

in the newspapers that corporate influence is being exercised in city councils to the detriment of Philadelphia.

The petition also refers to Senator Quay's arraignment of David Martin, the Republican leader of Philadelphia, in the United States senate, and says that Mr. Quay's accusation that Mr. Martin broke "plighted faith" was in reference to the latter's promise to nominate a certain candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.

The petition says that such a promise, if given, was in violation of the law. The league therefore asks that a committee be appointed withfull power to examine books and subpona witnesses, and that the league be allowed to be represented by egunsel,

TRIED TO KILL ESTERHOLD.

When Miss Matthias Failed She Shot Her

ROCHESTER, Jan. 29.-When William Esterhold, a clerk in a Conkey avenue drug store, returned from a trip up town at 6:30 o'clock tonight, a lad informed him that Katherine Matthias, a young lady who occupied rooms in the same block, was waiting for him. Esterhold had paid some attention to Miss Matthias, and she had recently threatened to sue him for breach of promise.

The clerk found the girl secreted in a closet and she promptly produced a pistol. He started for the front door and she snapped the revolver at him. The weapon falled to explode and Esterbeld had just reached the street when he heard two shots.

With Miss Matthias's sister he returned to the store, and the girl was found lying on the floor, having shot herself twice in the breast. She was taken to the City Hospital, and it was announced that she would not survive until morning. Miss Matthias is 25 years of age and prepossessing in appearance. Her intention she had recently threatened to sue him for

prepossessing in appearance. Her intention was probably to kill Esterhold and herself.

A BLUE GRASS SCRAP. Editor Moore and Ex-Mayor Bayldson Try Pists at First.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29,-J. Hull Davidson, ex-Mayor of Lexington and the ex-City Collector, attacked Charles C. Moore, the erratic editor of the Blue Grass Blade, this afternoon, and both the ex-Collector and editor are disfigured. Mr. Moore concluded to change his tactics, having always posed as a non-combatant. He put up a good fight with the ex-Mayer, who, after serva good light with the ex-Majer, who, after serving as a battery for the editor's fists, resorted to his pistol, but was prevented from firthg by friends who rushed in.

The cause of the fight was an article in the Hade, saying that a negro would be sent to the pentiantiary for stealing a hog, but an ex-Collector was allowed to walk the streets unmolested, although he be a defaulter in the sum of \$14,000. Both men were arrested. Davidson gave bond, but Moore refused to allow bond to be given for him, and he was locked up.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Experts Advise Extension of the Elevated Roads.

OLD PLAN IMPRACTICABLE.

Perhaps a Tunnel Road May Be Built Later.

Mr. Hewitt and the Consulting Engineers Advise the Rapid Transit Commission that It Will Take a Long Time to Construct on Underground System, Even If & Bidder for It Can Be Obtained The Manhottan Should Be Required to Put Down Additional Tracks and Furnish as Express Service - The Central and New York and New Haven Could Be Utilized, Too-A Modification of the Suggested Underground Road Which Would Cost \$42,000,000 Eim Street Substituted for Lower Brondway-Vinduct to Be Preferred to Subway Wherever Practicable.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Railroad ommission at its rooms in the Home Life building, yesterday, the report was received of he committee of five experts appointed on Dec. of to examine the plans and estimates of Chief Engineer Parsons, and to go over the subject in general. All the Commissioners were present except Mr. Steinway. It was the first meeting Mayor Strong has attended. The committee of experts consisted of Abram S. Hewitt, Octave Chanute, Thomas C. Clarke, William H. Burr. and Charles Soovsmith.

They find that Mr. Parsons's estimates were as near correct as can be made in advance for such work, and they approve in general the suggestions which he made in his report. They favor the adoption of the new Elm street route from the City Hall up, instead of the Broadway route, and suggest that the roads be built only to 185th street, on the west side, instead of to Kingsbridge, and to Mott Haven on the east ide, instead of to the city line.

One of the most interesting of their sugges-

tions is that the elevated railroads be empowered and required to build third or fourth racks. This, they say, would give us rapid ransit almost at once, while at best it must be years before rapid transit could be accomplished otherwise. The meeting adjourned after authorizing the payment of \$1,000 to each of the members of

bursments as the members may have made in connection with their duties. The report in full is as follows: JAN. 20, 1895. To the Board of Rapid Transit Ratirond Commis-

the expert committee in addition to such dis-

sioners: The Board of Experts appointed under the esolutions of the Rapid Transit Commission dopted Dec. 26, 1894, respectfully report that the Board organized Jan. 7 and entered upon the consideration of the questions submitted to them by the Commission, which questions were based upon the fact that "the report submitted by the Chief Engineer, with the concurrence of Messrs. Fteley and Cooper, shows that the cost of any system, if carried to the city line on both the east and west sides of the city, will exceed \$50,000,000, which is the limit of expenditure

named in the law creating this Commission." The first question is, "Whether the calculations as to the probable cost embodied in the report may be properly accepted by the Commission as a basis for their conclusions." Experience has proved that in underground work the actual cost often overruns the esti-

The engineer may endeavor to make his calculations of quantities and his assumed prices ample and even high, but there are sure to be so many accidents and unforseen complications and items which have been omitted that the

estimate often proves inadequate. What we say of the uncertainty of cost is especially true of that portion of the work lying along Broadway, below Fourteenth street. We agree with your engineer in believing that the subway for local traffic will have, in most cases, to be made by opening deep trenches from the top, as any method of shallow tunnelling among the water pipes and sewers would be almost certain to result in slips and cavings, which would interrupt the street traffic and prove very

These deep trenches will have to be opened near the curbs, thus cutting off, for a time, access by vehicles to the adjoining sidewalks and stores, and would prove to be a serious interrup-

tion to business.

MR. PARSONS'S ESTIMATES CORRECT. Taking all these things into account, your engineer has made his estimates accordingly, and these estimates have been gone over independently by the members of this Board, who have arrived at a substantial agreement confirming them, so that this Board of Experts is prepared to say that these estimates may be accepted by the Commission as reliable, and, in some respects, even liberal, but not too much so, in view

of the unexpected contingencies which aiways occur in the execution of great enterprises. The second question is, "Whether the Board of Experts concurs in believing the plan of construction in Broadway proposed by the former Commission unsatisfactory, for the reasons avegested by the chief engineer, or for any otnes reasons.

To this question the Board of Experts replies that it agrees with the chief engineer in his objections to the plan of construction proposed by the former Commission, and that it is of opinion that the mode of construction suggested by the chief engineer is not only a great improvement upon the previous plan, but can be executed at much less cost.

We also entirely agree with him that a width of forty-four feet would be too narrow for the four tracks proposed on the same level; not only because of the risks to the inspectors and work men. but because of the risks to the passengers from derailments or possible collisions. The trains will be following so close to each other, and the tunnel between the stations may be so dark that even slight mishaps, of no particular consequence were the tracks in the open air and spaced at the usual distance, might result in causing great loss of life and the blocking of causing great loss of life and the blocking of traffic for hours. An ordinary four-track steam railroad would occupy a total width of about fifty-four feet between sidewalks in open cuts, it may perhaps be safe to reduce this in the proposed tunnel, but we deem that safety should not be endangered by adopting a less width than fifty feet nor a height less than infrient feet.

The third question is, "Whether the plan submitted by the chief engineer of treating the local and express tracks as two roads, taking the same stations when they foin appears to then to be practicable and wise?"

To this question the Board of Experts replies that it has carefully examined the plans of the chief engineer above referred to, and they are pear to the Board of Experts to be practicable and wise.

We are thoroughly satisfied that the proposed plan to separate the express tracks from the local tracks on Broadway, except at the wations, will greatly diminish the chance of accidents and will much simolify the process of construction, as well as permit better gradients. It also admits of the construction of two of the tracks without building the other two till later, if desirable.

We lock upon this suggestion of the separation of the local from the express tracks on portions of the route as a valuable one, and we recommend that the Commission shall have the original plans modified accordingly.

We understand that the plans submitted by the engineer are geheral plans. In preserving the details of construction we suggest that the traffic for hours. An ordinary four-track steam

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR